

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ, agency, or commission) adopts the amendments to §§80.3, 80.17, 80.105, and 80.109, *without changes* to the proposed text as published in the July 13, 2018, issue of the *Texas Register* (43 TexReg 4651) and, therefore, will not be republished.

### **Background and Summary of the Factual Basis for the Adopted Rules**

The Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUC) Sunset Legislation, House Bill (HB) 1600 and Senate Bill (SB) 567 passed by the 83rd Texas Legislature, 2013, transferred from the TCEQ to the PUC the functions relating to the economic regulation of water and wastewater utilities effective September 1, 2014.

Concurrent with this adoption, and published in this issue of the *Texas Register*, the commission is adopting revisions to 30 TAC Chapter 35, Emergency and Temporary Orders and Permits; Temporary Suspension or Amendment of Permit Conditions; Chapter 37, Financial Assurance; Chapter 50, Action on Applications and Other Authorizations; Chapter 55, Requests for Reconsideration and Contested Case Hearings; Public Comment; Chapter 281, Applications Processing; Chapter 290, Public Drinking Water; Chapter 291, Utility Regulations; and Chapter 293, Water Districts.

### **Section by Section Discussion**

In addition to the adopted revisions associated with this rulemaking, the adopted rulemaking also includes various stylistic, non-substantive changes to update rule

language to current Texas Register style and format requirements. Such changes included appropriate and consistent use of acronyms, section references, rule structure, and certain terminology. Where subsections and paragraphs were removed, subsequent subsections and paragraphs were re-lettered or renumbered accordingly. These changes are non-substantive and generally not specifically discussed in this preamble.

*§80.3, Judges*

The commission adopts amended §80.3(c) to remove paragraph (15), because the paragraph pertains to functions that were transferred from the commission to the PUC in HB 1600 and SB 567.

*§80.17, Burden of Proof*

The commission adopts amended §80.17 to remove subsection (b), because the subsection pertains to the burden of proof in reviewing rates charged pursuant to a contract. The setting of rates pursuant to Texas Water Code (TWC), Chapter 11 was transferred from the commission to the PUC on September 1, 2014.

*§80.105, Preliminary Hearings*

The commission adopts amended §80.105(b)(2)(B) to remove the reference to TWC, §12.013. With the transfer of these functions from the commission to the PUC in HB 1600 and SB 567, this language is no longer applicable.

*§80.109, Designation of Parties*

The commission adopts amended §80.109(b)(1)(A) to remove the reference to TWC, §12.013. With the transfer of these functions from the commission to the PUC in HB 1600 and SB 567, this language is no longer applicable.

**Final Regulatory Impact Analysis Determination**

The commission reviewed the adopted rulemaking in light of the regulatory analysis requirements of Texas Government Code, §2001.0225 and determined that the rulemaking is not subject to Texas Government Code, §2001.0225. Texas Government Code, §2001.0225 applies to a "Major environmental rule" which is defined in Texas Government Code, §2001.0225(g)(3) as a rule with a specific intent "to protect the environment or reduce risks to human health from environmental exposure and that may adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, or the public health and safety of the state or a sector of the state."

First, the adopted rulemaking does not meet the statutory definition of a "Major environmental rule" because its specific intent is not to protect the environment or reduce risks to human health from environmental exposure. The PUC Sunset Legislation, HB 1600 and SB 567, transferred from the TCEQ to the PUC the functions relating to the economic regulation of water and wastewater utilities. The specific

intent of the adopted rulemaking is to amend TCEQ rules in Chapter 80 relating to the economic regulation of water and wastewater utilities. Therefore, the intent is not to protect the environment or reduce risks to human health from environmental exposure, but instead to amend rules relating to economic regulation of water and wastewater utilities as those functions were transferred to the PUC.

Second, the adopted rulemaking does not meet the statutory definition of a "Major environmental rule" because the adopted rules would not adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, or the public health and safety of the state or a sector of the state. It is not anticipated that the cost of complying with the adopted rules will be significant with respect to the economy as a whole or with respect to a sector of the economy; therefore, the adopted amendments will not adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, competition, or jobs.

Finally, the adopted rulemaking does not meet any of the four applicability requirements for a "Major environmental rule" listed in Texas Government Code, §2001.0225(a). Texas Government Code, §2001.0225 only applies to a major environmental rule, the result of which is to: 1) exceed a standard set by federal law, unless the rule is specifically required by state law; 2) exceed an express requirement of state law, unless the rule is specifically required by federal law; 3) exceed a requirement of a delegation agreement or contract between the state and an agency or

representative of the federal government to implement a state and federal program; or  
4) adopt a rule solely under the general powers of the agency instead of under a specific state law. This adopted rulemaking does not meet any of the four preceding applicability requirements because this rulemaking: 1) does not exceed any standard set by federal law for the economic regulation of water or wastewater utilities; 2) does not exceed any express requirements of TWC, Chapter 11, 12, or 13, which relate to the economic regulation of water and wastewater utilities; 3) does not exceed a requirement of a delegation agreement or contract between the state and an agency or representative of the federal government to implement a state and federal program; and 4) is not adopted solely under the general powers of the agency.

Since this adopted rulemaking does not meet the statutory definition of a "Major environmental rule" nor does it meet any of the four applicability requirements for a "Major environmental rule" this rulemaking is not subject to Texas Government Code, §2001.0225.

The commission invited public comment regarding the Draft Regulatory Impact Analysis Determination during the public comment period. No comments were received regarding the Draft Regulatory Impact Analysis Determination.

### **Takings Impact Assessment**

The commission evaluated this adopted rulemaking and performed a preliminary

assessment of whether these adopted rules constitute a taking under Texas Government Code, Chapter 2007.

The commission adopts this rulemaking for the purpose of amending TCEQ rules in Chapter 80 relating to the economic regulation of water and wastewater utilities as those functions have transferred from the TCEQ to the PUC.

The commission's analysis indicates that Texas Government Code, Chapter 2007, does not apply to these adopted rules based upon an exception to applicability in Texas Government Code, §2007.003(b)(5). The adopted rulemaking is a discontinuance of the economic regulation of water and wastewater utilities within the TCEQ, which provides a unilateral expectation that does not rise to the level of a recognized interest in private real property. Because the adopted rulemaking falls within an exception under Texas Government Code, §2007.003(b)(5), Texas Government Code, Chapter 2007 does not apply to this adopted rulemaking.

Further, the commission determined that promulgation of these adopted rules would be neither a statutory nor a constitutional taking of private real property. Specifically, there are no burdens imposed on private real property under the rulemaking because the adopted rules neither relate to, nor have any impact on, the use or enjoyment of private real property, and there would be no reduction in property value as a result of these rules. This rulemaking is required due to the transfer of functions relating to the

economic regulation of water and wastewater utilities from the TCEQ to the PUC pursuant to HB 1600 and SB 567. The specific intent of the adopted rulemaking is to amend TCEQ rules relating to the economic regulation of water and wastewater utilities. Therefore, the adopted rules would not constitute a taking under Texas Government Code, Chapter 2007.

### **Consistency with the Coastal Management Program**

The commission reviewed the adopted rules and found that they are neither identified in Coastal Coordination Act implementation rules, 31 TAC §505.11(b)(2) or (4), nor will they affect any action/authorization identified in Coastal Coordination Act implementation rules, 31 TAC §505.11(a)(6). Therefore, the adopted rules are not subject to the Texas Coastal Management Program (CMP).

The commission invited public comment regarding the consistency with the CMP during the public comment period. No comments were received regarding consistency with the CMP.

### **Public Comment**

The commission offered a public hearing on August 7, 2018. The comment period closed on August 13, 2018. The commission did not receive any comments regarding Chapter 80.

## **SUBCHAPTER A: GENERAL RULES**

### **§80.3, §80.17**

#### **Statutory Authority**

The amendments are adopted under Texas Water Code (TWC), §5.102, concerning General Powers, which provides the commission with the general powers to carry out its duties under the TWC; and TWC, §5.103, concerning Rules, which provides the commission with the authority to adopt any rules necessary to carry out its powers and duties under the provisions of the TWC and other laws of this state.

The adopted amendments implement House Bill 1600 and Senate Bill 567 passed by the 83rd Texas Legislature, 2013.

#### **§80.3. Judges.**

(a) Applicability and delegation.

(1) Any application that is declared administratively complete before September 1, 1999 is subject to this section.

(2) The commission delegates to the State Office of Administrative Hearings the authority to conduct hearings designated by the commission.



(b) The chief administrative law judge will assign judges to hearings. When more than one judge is assigned to a hearing, one of the judges will be designated as the presiding judge and shall resolve all procedural questions. Evidentiary questions will ordinarily be resolved by the judge sitting in that phase of the case, but may be referred by that judge to the presiding judge.

(c) Judges shall have authority to:

(1) set hearing dates;

(2) convene the hearing at the time and place specified in the notice for the hearing;

(3) establish the jurisdiction of the commission;

(4) rule on motions and on the admissibility of evidence and amendments to pleadings;

(5) designate and align parties and establish the order for presentation of evidence, except that the executive director and the public interest counsel shall not be aligned with any other party;

(6) examine and administer oaths to witnesses;

(7) issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses, or the production of papers and documents;

(8) authorize the taking of depositions and compel other forms of discovery;

(9) set prehearing conferences and issue prehearing orders;

(10) ensure that information and testimony are introduced as conveniently and expeditiously as possible, including limiting the time of argument and presentation of evidence and examination of witnesses without unfairly prejudicing any rights of parties to the proceeding;

(11) limit testimony to matters under the commission's jurisdiction;

(12) continue any hearing from time to time and from place to place;

(13) reopen the record of a hearing, before a proposal for decision is issued, for additional evidence where necessary to make the record more complete;

(14) impose appropriate sanctions; and

(15) exercise any other appropriate powers necessary or convenient to carry out his responsibilities.

**§80.17. Burden of Proof.**

(a) The burden of proof is on the moving party by a preponderance of the evidence, except as provided in subsection (b) of this section.

(b) In an enforcement case, the executive director has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence the occurrence of any violation and the appropriateness of any proposed technical ordering provisions. The respondent has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence all elements of any affirmative defense asserted. Any party submitting facts relevant to the factors prescribed by the applicable statute to be considered by the commission in determining the amount of the penalty has the burden of proving those facts by a preponderance of the evidence.

(c) In contested cases regarding a permit application filed with the commission on or after September 1, 2015, and referred under Texas Water Code, §5.556 or §5.557:

(1) the filing of the administrative record as described in §80.118(c) of this title (relating to Administrative Record) establishes a prima facie demonstration that the executive director's draft permit meets all state and federal legal and technical requirements, and, if issued consistent with the executive director's draft permit, would protect human health and safety, the environment, and physical property;

(2) a party may rebut the presumption in paragraph (1) of this subsection by presenting evidence regarding the referred issues demonstrating that the draft permit violates a specifically applicable state or federal legal or technical requirement; and

(3) if a rebuttal case is presented by a party under paragraph (2) of this subsection, the applicant and executive director may present additional evidence to support the executive director's draft permit.

## **SUBCHAPTER C: HEARING PROCEDURES**

### **§80.105, §80.109**

#### **Statutory Authority**

The amendments are adopted under Texas Water Code (TWC), §5.102, concerning General Powers, which provides the commission with the general powers to carry out its duties under the TWC; and TWC, §5.103, concerning Rules, which provides the commission with the authority to adopt any rules necessary to carry out its powers and duties under the provisions of the TWC and other laws of this state.

The adopted amendments implement House Bill 1600 and Senate Bill 567 passed by the 83rd Texas Legislature, 2013.

#### **§80.105. Preliminary Hearings.**

(a) After the required notice has been issued, the judge shall convene a preliminary hearing to consider the jurisdiction of the commission over the proceeding. A preliminary hearing is not required in an enforcement matter, except in those under federally authorized underground injection control or Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System programs. A preliminary hearing is required for applications referred to the State Office of Administrative Hearings under §55.210 of this title (relating to Direct Referrals).

(b) If jurisdiction is established, the judge shall:

(1) name the parties;

(2) accept public comment in the following matters:

(A) enforcement hearings; and

(B) applications under Texas Water Code (TWC), §11.036 or §11.041 and TWC, Chapter 13;

(3) establish a docket control order designed to complete the proceeding within the maximum expected duration set by the commission. The order should include a discovery and procedural schedule including a mechanism for the timely and expeditious resolution of discovery disputes; and

(4) allow the parties an opportunity for settlement negotiations.

(c) When agreed to by all parties in attendance at the preliminary hearing, the judge may proceed with the evidentiary hearing on the same date of the first preliminary hearing.

(d) One or more preliminary hearings may be held to discuss:

(1) formulating and simplifying issues;

(2) evaluating the necessity or desirability of amending pleadings;

(3) all pending motions;

(4) stipulations;

(5) the procedure at the hearing;

(6) specifying the number and identity of witnesses;

(7) filing and exchanging prepared testimony and exhibits;

(8) scheduling discovery;

(9) setting a schedule for filing, responding to, and hearing of dispositive motions; and

(10) other matters that may expedite or facilitate the hearing process.

(e) For applications directly referred under §55.210 of this title, a preliminary hearing may not be held until the executive director's response to public comment has been provided.

**§80.109. Designation of Parties.**

(a) Determination by judge. All parties to a proceeding shall be determined at the preliminary hearing or when the judge otherwise designates. To be admitted as a party, a person must have a justiciable interest in the matter being considered and must, unless the person is specifically named in the matter being considered, appear at the preliminary hearing in person or by representative and seek to be admitted as a party. After parties are designated, no person will be admitted as a party except upon a finding that good cause and extenuating circumstances exist and that the hearing in progress will not be unreasonably delayed.

(b) Parties.

(1) The executive director is a mandatory party to all commission proceedings concerning matters in which the executive director bears the burden of proof, and in the following commission proceedings:



(A) matters concerning Texas Water Code (TWC), §11.036 and §11.041; TWC, Chapters 13, 35, 36, and 49 - 66; and Texas Local Government Code, Chapters 375 and 395;

(B) matters arising under Texas Government Code, Chapter 2260 and Chapter 11, Subchapter D of this title (relating to Resolution of Contract Claims); and

(C) matters under TWC, Chapter 26, Subchapter I, and Chapter 334, Subchapters H and L of this title (relating to Reimbursement Program and Overpayment Prevention).

(2) In addition to paragraph (1) of this subsection, the executive director is always a party in contested case hearings concerning permitting matters, pursuant to, and in accordance with, the provisions of §80.108 of this title (relating to Executive Director Party Status in Permit Hearings).

(3) The public interest counsel of the commission is a party to all commission proceedings.

(4) The applicant is a party in a hearing on its application.

(5) Affected persons shall be parties to hearings on permit applications, based upon the standards set forth in §55.29 and §55.203 of this title (relating to Determination of Affected Person). Regardless of any other law, a state agency, except a river authority, may not be a party to a hearing on an application received by the commission on or after September 1, 2011 unless the state agency is the applicant.

(6) The parties to a contested enforcement case include:

(A) the respondent(s);

(B) any other parties authorized by statute; and

(C) in proceedings alleging a violation of or failure to obtain an underground injection control or Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit, or a state permit for the same discharge covered by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit that has been assumed by the state under NPDES authorization, any other party granted permissive intervention by the judge. In exercising discretion whether to permit intervention, the judge shall consider whether the intervention will unduly delay or prejudice the adjudication of the rights of the original parties.

(7) The parties to a hearing upon a challenge to commission rules include the person(s) challenging the rule and any other parties authorized by statute.

(8) The parties to a permit revocation action initiated by a person other than the executive director shall include the respondent and the petitioner.

(9) The parties to a post-closure order contested case are limited to:

(A) the executive director;

(B) the applicant(s); and

(C) the Public Interest Counsel.

(c) Alignment of participants. Participants (both party and non-party) may be aligned according to the nature of the proceeding and their relationship to it. The judge may require participants of an aligned class to select one or more persons to represent them in the proceeding. Unless otherwise ordered by the judge, each group of aligned participants shall be considered to be one party for the purposes of §80.115 of this title (relating to Rights of Parties) for all purposes except settlement.

(d) Effect of postponement. If a hearing is postponed for any reason, any person already designated as a party retains party status.